



'CRYSTAL SKATE' SOON

Representatives of leading world figure skating countries will attend the 20th (jubilee) International Figure Skating Championships for the "Moscow News" prize. US and Canadian delegations are expected to be among the most representative. By tradition the event will feature all top Soviet skaters for whom it will be an elimination trial for plans on the national team that will participate in the European and world championships. This was disclosed at a working session of the Organizing Committee held at our Editorial Office.

At present the Editorial Office and the USSR Figure Skating Federation are winding up an extensive preparatory work on the tournament, which starts on December 4 at the Moscow

Palace of Sport (Lenin Central Stadium) and ends up on December 8 with exhibition performances by top skaters. The event will have a full programme of world championships to enable the entrants to try out their composition on the eve of the most vital events. Olympic champion and Organizing Committee member, Alexander GORSHKOV, said that all noted Soviet skaters have been training for the new season. They will be led by world and European top skater from Leningrad, Yelena VALOVA and Oleg VASILYEV, and the dancing duo from Moscow Natalya BESTEMYANOVA and Andrei BUKIN, as well as men's singles world finalist, Muscovite Alexander FADYEV.

World chess match drawing to a showdown

In the Moscow world chess championship the last quarter of the contest between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov has begun. After 10 games out of the total of 24, the contender is well ahead, having consolidated his lead by winning another point. The score is now 10.5-8.5 in his favour.

The eighteenth game was played later than planned because the contender took his second time out.

Everyone realized that the two men had properly thought out all their possible moves. This meant that White (Karpov) would undoubtedly seek to win and that Black would try and damp the offensive. This proved true.

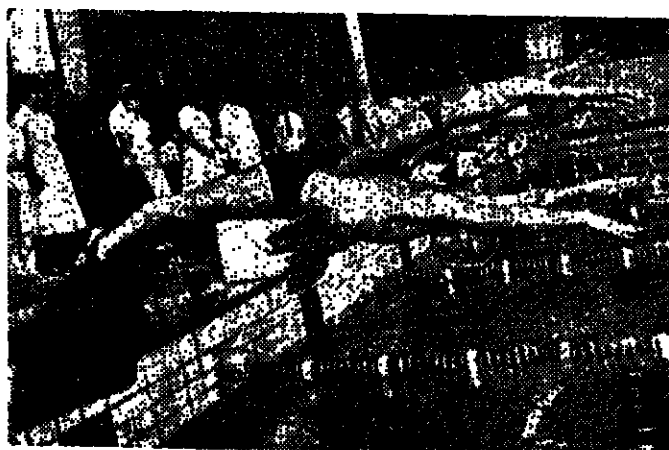
The last game, held in the P. I. Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, has shown that the two players can stand up to each other well. In the Sicilian defence the defending champion tried to develop his initiative on the King's flank. The contender, however, did all he could to stop this and the game ended in a draw.

In the following, 19th game Karpov played Black. For the sixth time in the match they took up the Nimzo-Slav defence, with Kasparov winning two previous games resorting to this defence. This was to be his third win. Although in the fourth move Karpov chose a new pawn, this came as no surprise to the contender, who emerged

from the debut with a certain advantage. He then developed this advantage so that during a mutual time trouble he secured both a material and positional superiority. White's domination was so evident that the two did not conceal the last recorded moves. The duel was adjourned that evening, yet on the next day Black conceded defeat without making a single move.

The thrice world champion is in a precarious position. In order to retain the title, he has to win at least two of the remaining games, drawing the rest. This is a formidable thing, given the dangerous contender he is facing. However, any conclusions would be preposterous.

Viktor BABKIN,
chess observer



Good chances for Soviet clubs



Moscow Spartak and Belgian Bruges say no way to each other.

Photo by Sergei Chelobov

All five Soviet clubs in the European football cups have good prospects after the first games of the second stage.

In the Champions Cup Leningrad Zenit edged Finnish Kuusysi at home 2-1.

In the Cup Winners Cup Kiev Dynamo played away to Romanian Universitatea to a 2-2 draw.

In the UEFA Cup Moscow Spartak beat Belgian Bruges at home 1-0.

Dnipro tied 2-2 in an away game with Dutch championship leaders Eindhoven, with both goals from Oleg Protasov, currently the top national scorer.

Odesa Chernomorets had very strong opponents in Madrid Real. The Spartakists have a three-point lead in the national

championship, while Chernomorets are going below par in the championship. But this season the Soviet side proved strong opposition to any club being eliminated. Bremen Werder is the first round and goal 6-0, honourably 1-2 to Real Madrid, with good chances for the second-leg game.

Leningrad's bid praised

Reports that Leningrad has offered to host the 1986 Winter Olympics aroused great interest in the sporting world, including Czechoslovakia, writes the Bratislava-based "Rolnické Noviny". Indeed, it continues, this city on the Neva is no newcomer to such competitions. There is no doubt that the five Olympic rings will be in reliable and good hands there.

The paper praises the city's sport facilities, especially the Yubileiny Palace of Sport which has hosted world and European championships and representative international tournaments in over 20 sports. It is especially good for ice-hockey matches.

PARACHUTE JUMP FROM MOUNTAIN

A Frenchman, Pierre Gevaert, recently jumped with the help of a parachute from the 8,035-metre mount Casherbrum in the Himalayas. The flight, at the end of which the courageous parachutist landed at a base camp two thousand metres above sea level, lasted 45 seconds. The two guides who descended along the mountain

slope after taking Gevaert to the summit, took ninety minutes to return to the camp.

According to the French magazine "l'Equipe", the 28-year-old electrician from Savoy, who has been practising parachute jumping in mountains for 12 years, has never tried conventional descents from planes.

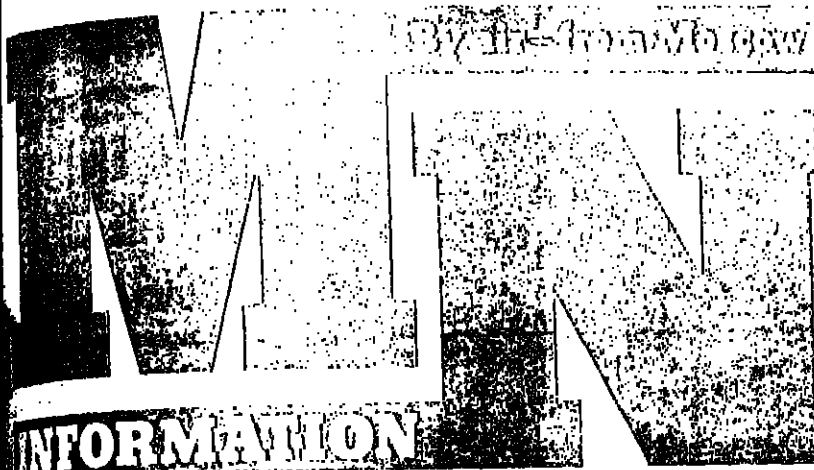


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RAJIV GANDHI STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

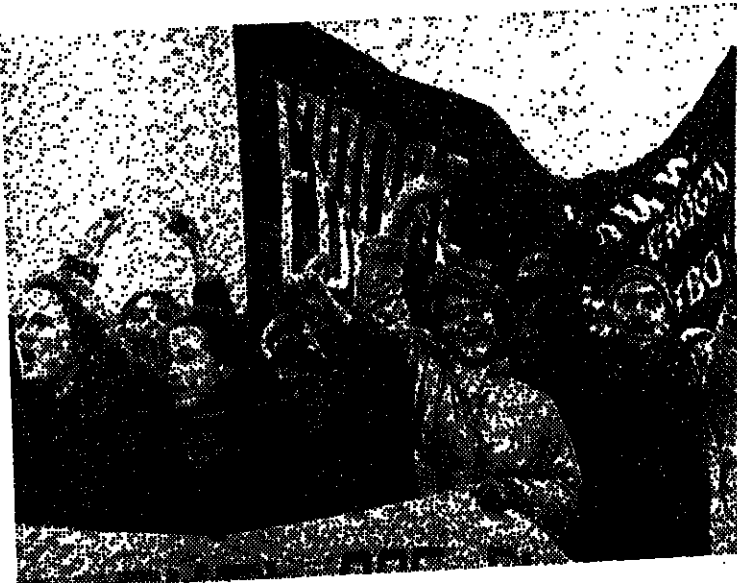
The great achievements in the development of friendly relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India have been noted by Mikhail GORBACHEV and the Indian Prime Minister RAJIV GANDHI, who stopped over in the USSR on his way home from a tour abroad. The two also expressed both countries' mutual desire for an all-round expansion of their traditional friendly relations and many-faceted cooperation, to intensify joint efforts in the interests of lasting peace and greater security in the world.

Prime Gandhi declared that India is firmly committed to the cause of peace and progress, coexistence of peoples and equitable cooperation between states, to the fight for disarmament, prevention of a nuclear disaster. He also stressed the importance he attaches to the Soviet Union's aim at preventing outer space militarization and at achieving radical reductions in strategic nuclear weapons.



Discussing traditional friendly relations.

'NO' TO WAR



Picture are Moscow

Students and young

people on an anti-war

march from Kommo-

rovsky Prospekt to

Lenin Hills. The

march ended in an

anti-war rally devoted

to the fortieth anni-

versary of the World

Federation of Demo-

cratic Youth.

REAGAN'S SPEECH BURIES HOPES

Managua. The speech which President Reagan made at the United Nations has buried all hopes entertained by the world community for a possibility of a more realistic approach in Washington to the solution of international issues, said Bayardo Arce, Deputy Coordinator of the Executive Commission at the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua. The American president has used the authoritative forum of United Nations only to demonstrate the political cynicism in his approach to disarmament, to attempt to impose its own code of conduct on the governments of Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and other countries.

(Continued on page 2)

In the economic sphere, by the end of the year 2000 it is planned to double the Soviet production potential through radical modernization of the entire means of production. Changes will first and foremost be effected on the basis of accelerated scientific and technological progress. Science is expected to fully become a direct production force.

In the social sphere, it is planned to achieve steady improvements in the conditions of life and work for the Soviet people, and fuller implementation of

(Continued on page 2)

Soviet and American women meet in Washington

Washington. Women from different continents, with hands stretched towards each other, in the symbol of an American public organization, Peace Links. This symbol graphically expresses the idea of a just ended conference in the American capital.

The late of peace and what would be done to ensure a bright future for all children on the planet were the topics covered by representatives of the American public and a delegation of the Soviet Women's Committee, which was in the US at the invitation of the Peace Links organization. Touring the country after the conference, the Soviet women held meetings with American public and political figures and also with ordinary Americans.

All the people on the planet are one aim in common — to reserve peace throughout the

world and to prevent the threat of thermonuclear war, said A. Khripkova, leader of the Soviet delegation and Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. In order to achieve this aim it is necessary to act in the spirit of cooperation and not whip up confrontation and hostility, she stressed.

Italian investigation into American commandos action

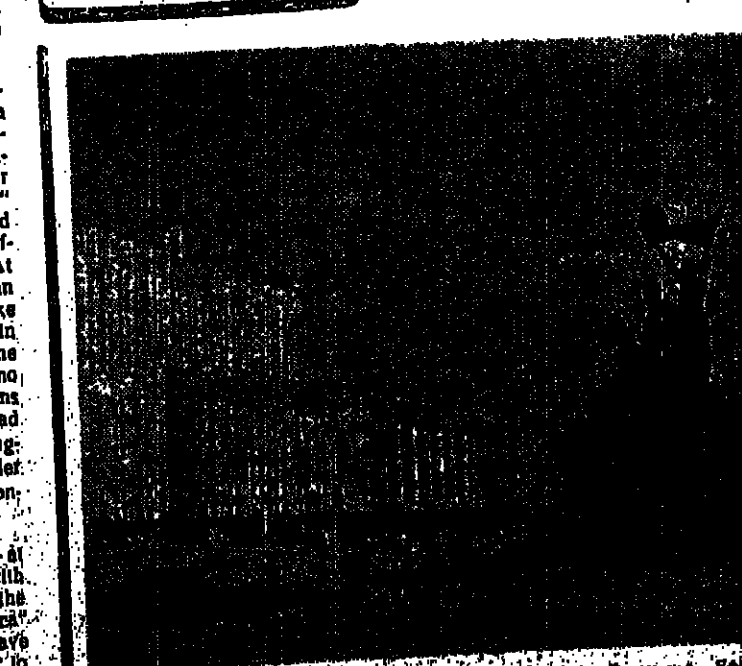
Rome. In Syracuse, Sicily, an investigation has started into an incident on the American air

base at Sigonella when the American fighters forced an Egyptian airliner to land there.

The interception nearly caused an armed clash between the Italian carabinieri and American soldiers. The passengers included Arabs who had earlier taken over the "Achille Lauro" Italian liner and Egyptian and Palestinian Liberation Front. At the point a group of American commandos attempted to take over the plane. In his speech to the Chamber of Deputies, the Italian Prime Minister, Bettino Craxi, said that the Americans were led by a general who had direct radio links with Washington. The carabinieri commandos alerted the entire Italian personnel at the base.

If our servicemen had been at least a moment too late with the cordoning off of the "Achille Lauro" liner, the Americans would have quite possibly attempted to storm the plane, in which case the Italians would not have stood idly by.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



The "USSR Bridge" near the Russian Federation House, Soviet buildings.

Photo by Boris Tombov



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formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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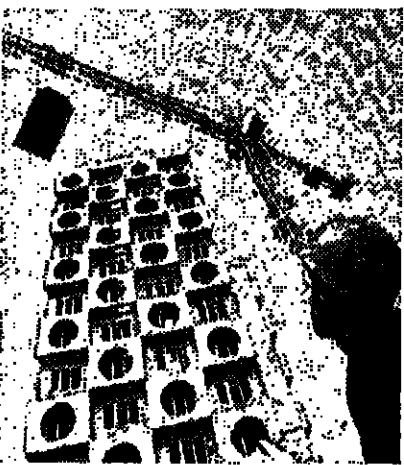
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KRASNODAR DEVELOPING RAPIDLY

The town of Krasnodar built 200 years ago on the right bank of the Kuban River (which takes its source from the foothills of the Elbrus Mountains in the Northern Caucasus) and was called at the time Yekaterinodar after a Russian tsarina. During World War II the fascists, retreating from the Caucasus, blasted all the more valuable buildings, leaving scores of thousands of people homeless. Forty years have passed since and the city has turned into one of the most beautiful in southern Russia.

In the first place this is the centre of a rich agrarian and resort area which, admittedly,



has no equal nationwide in the variety of nature. It has enough heat and warmth for growing rice and citrus plants on the Black Sea coast. Kuban's black soil, growing nationally record crops of wheat, vegetables and technical cultures, is renowned all over the country. Though a predominantly agrarian area, it has a rapidly developing industry, with special emphasis on machine-tool making and metal

working. It has fairly large, even by Russian Federation standards, engineering works, which manufacture boring and turning lathes, electric measurement instruments, factory and a compressor plant. The city has all-Union research institutes of oil-bearing and other oil-bearing cultures, a branch of the Russian state design institute of land reclamation and water economy, etc.

There is a big housing scheme afoot, and in the next 15 years more than 100,000 comfortable flats will be built in this city with a population of 700,000 at this time. Wide-ranging green sections are being planted in the new residential areas like in the old parts of the main street, Krasnaya, where trees form a green canopy over the whole street.

In the photos (clockwise):

- New houses go up.
- The city's Executive Council considers a new architectural project.
- A city fair.
- At an engineering works.

Round the Soviet Union

● A RARE GINSENG ROOT HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE URSURI TAIGA IN THE FAR EAST. It weighs two hundred and two grammes and is at least 150 years old. Another 19 ginseng roots were found nearby. Their total weight is 800 grammes.

● PROBLEMS OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WERE DISCUSSED BY DELEGATES TO THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, "COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL MONITORING OF THE BIOSPHERE" HELD IN THE UZBEK CAPITAL TASHKENT. In their recommendations the delegates from 21 countries and eight international organizations stressed that active monitoring of the environment is a vital necessity for all people living on Earth.

● IN THE BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LATVIA A DATA BANK HAS BEEN SET UP TO HELP MODEL INTRICATE ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES, FORECAST PRODUCTIVITY OF FOREST TRACTS, AND PLAN MAJOR CONSERVATION MEASURES. The bank contains diverse information about the flora, climate and soils in the Baltic area obtained by field expeditions over the past fifty years.

Eastern Siberia's oil and gas

Exploitation of new oil and gas fields and other deposits discovered recently in the estuary of the Lena near the Khatanga and the Vitim (Eastern Siberia) has begun.

The samples have shown that the oil here has a high quality, a large content of light fractions and valuable oils. It is planned to set up a Verkhne-Khatanga territorial and industrial complex on the basis of these deposits that will comprise several enterprises.

Development of the gas deposits and related industries is of great economic importance. A network of pipelines carrying the natural fuel to different cities will replace millions of tonnes of oil and coal.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SOCIOLOGISTS STUDY RURAL FAMILIES

Statistical data are indicative of the fact that the welfare of the Soviet people living in the rural areas is constantly rising, quality of their life is becoming higher and conditions of life are improving—writes MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS. Against the background of these transformations the social make-up of modern rural families is also changing.

Many newly-married couples start to live as a family in the home of the parents of a spouse. What relations can be established between the younger and the older generations? Research shows that "old folks" render considerable help to their adult offsprings in keeping the house and bringing up grandchildren. Normally mutual understanding and respect are characteristic of relations between the older and middle generations. Public opinion polls indicate that in 95 per cent of the families adult children respect opinions of their parents and in 90 per cent — parents seek the advice of their children. But of course, in the majority of cases the "newly-weds" prefer to have their own home and there is nothing impossible about it. Every family is entitled to a public loan (amounting to the full cost of a house) repayable within 25 years. But this is not all. If a husband and his wife show zeal for their work at a collective farm, half of the loan may be paid from the funds of the cooperative society. Our country invariably pursues a policy aimed at achieving nation-wide improvement on the standard of living. In recent years, for example, allowances granted to families at the birth of a child have been raised. Mothers are entitled to extended maternity leaves, during which they are paid part of their wages or salaries till a child attains its first birthday. The network of pre-school establishments has been expanded throughout the country in general and other measures, intended to help families in general and mothers in particular, have resulted in a higher birth rate. Another positive trend is being singled out by sociologists in recent years fewer young families migrate from the countryside to cities.

BIOLLOCATION WINS RECOGNITION

Biolocation effect was known in ancient Egypt and since then people have been tirelessly arguing about the extraordinary ability of a man to spot subterranean waters and ore deposits using a rod or a metal frame.

Now, however, writes the newspaper TRUD, biolocation is gradually winning official recognition and it is not accidental that an experimental and methodological unit on biolocation research has been operating since 1980 within the framework of the association Sovbiogeologia. There is no other body of the kind in the USSR. It was not an easy task to tear down the barrier of distrust and convince people that biolocation unit was necessary. The whole thing was settled after geological prospecting and hydrogeological studies had carried out in extremely difficult terrain conditions in Dniepropetrovsk (Ukraine). Accurate data furnished by biolocation technique made it possible to save 15 thousand rubles on boring alone. Practical research showed that an experienced operator can locate ore-bearing veins buried as deep as 500 metres, major gas pockets can be spotted at a depth of several km. Biolocation method helps locate karst openings, spot breaks in underground cables and heating mains. Some time ago the unit signed a contract with the Kiev system authority, under which specialists inspected 170 km of underground pipes. The operators located the damaged sections so quickly and accurately, that the unit was requested to train several specialists for the Kiev heating system.

INSTITUTE TO PROMOTE REANIMATION

The Institute of General Reanimation is a new scientific research centre just set up in Moscow, reports the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. It deals with the so-called clinical death during which the heart and breathing halt following severe injury, sharp pain, electric shock, sudden cramps of the blood vessels and a host of other similar factors. Today, scientists have found out that the heart may be restarted several hours after death and that breathing can be restored in thirty to forty minutes. They now have an extensive armoury

of methods which can help take a human being out of the state of clinical death.

The newspaper says that the centre will have two linked reanimation sections — experimental and clinical. It may seem unexpected that one of the centre's main tasks, apart from reanimation, is prevention of clinical death, stresses the newspaper. The very possibility of this sort of approach is favoured by the rapid network of reanimation services throughout the country. Today, a major hospital is inconceivable without a specialist who would, at a critical moment, save a patient from clinical death. A specialist like this possesses a special knowledge and has diverse reanimation equipment at his disposal. One of the tasks of the new institute is to refresh the skills and knowledge of medical personnel. Today, every doctor regardless of his speciality must know how to use reanimation techniques in the same way as a general practitioner must be able to perform an uncomplicated surgical operation. Devising such simple, precise, and efficient methods is another task of the new institute.

CHEETAH RETURNS TO ITS HABITAT

A young cheetah born at the Moscow Zoo has been sent by plane to the Bukhara specialized nursery, where Middle Asian gazelles (steppe antelopes) are bred, writes PRAVDA VOSTOKA, a newspaper published in the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbek naturalists have decided to reproduce the stock of this rare and beautiful animal, entered in the International Red Data Book, in the deserts of Central Asia — the ancestral habitat of cheetahs.

Due to careful attention of the scientists the stock of Middle Asian gazelles has increased tenfold here in the last seven years. Last spring to avoid overcrowding, the gazelle herd was partially moved to the Arkhata Nova preserve. Naturalists believe that cheetahs, the population of which will be taken under control, will not be detrimental to the breeding of other animals, but, acting as a natural sanitary service, they will rather contribute to a healthier ecological situation. In other words, they will perform the duty prepared for them by Mother Nature.

And, Tamil, Leningrad

...of visiting the Soviet Union as a child. At the age of 10 my dream has come true. Chitta Blawas, Minister of Education of the state of West Bengal, is the first of the Indo-Soviet friendship.

...the Development of the Adolescent Education. At the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Friendship.

...I was greatly impressed by the exhibition at the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Friendship.



Chitta Blawas (left) at a Young Pioneers' Palace in the Krasnopresnensky District of Moscow.

Photo by Yuri Ivkin

In the Soviet Union children have splendid opportunities for both mental and physical development as well as for recreation, he continued. It was a treat for me to visit a language school in Leningrad, where Hindi and Tamil are taught and where pupils also study the history, culture,

geography, and economy of India, as well as the biographies of its great people. This undoubtedly makes the rising generation interested in India and gives them warm feelings for my country. In the future, they will undoubtedly promote cordial relations between our two countries.

Science technology

INS GIVE NAMES

...results of the behaviour of dolphins by the Acoustic Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences. They have a complex system.

...than a quarter of scientists have been trying to find out whether dolphins

...staff members of the dolphins in the Amur (Far East) when they were for salmon head.

...the striking display of the hunt for "converged". First

...of them made a sound which is convenient for the dolphins to record.

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the same time, they made a series of echoing sounds with which they seemed to be reviewing a territory of between 20 and 150 metres.

When one of the hunting dolphins spots a fish, it immediately utters one of two different signals which sound like short shouts. Each animal makes sounds peculiar to itself. In three thousand situations not a single dolphin made a sound resembling another's. What they seem to mean is, "I am such and such. Please, do not meddle". In other words, the dolphin gives his name.

The first stage in the research has been completed. Knowing what the dolphins' names sound like, the scientists have got down to deciphering the "dolphin conversations".

SELF-PURIFYING WASTE WATER

Drainage water can be purified with similar waste water by using a method proposed by staff members of a Kiev Polytechnic Institute.

The first successful attempt was the use of waste from the local chemical and pharmaceutical plant to clarify the drain-

age water of the leather-processing association. The result surpassed all expectations — noxious substances settled. Scientists have obtained effective water purifiers by elaborating the technology of processing aluminium-containing waste. It turned out that they removed just as easily clay suspensions and fluorine from the discharge of porcelain works.

The introduction of the new technology has already saved about one million roubles.

Abkhazian long-livers address the Italians

Paola Borboni, an Italian actress, and Kucha Tyanba, a collective farmer from Abkhazia (a Soviet autonomous republic in Transcaucasia), readily found common language when they recently took part in a TV broadcast. In spite of her 86 years the actress has not given up acting, and the 105-year-old Tyanba is still a soloist at the Naria song and dance ensemble made up of long-livers.

A live broadcasting programme from the village of Lykhny was sponsored by Italian and Soviet TV systems. More than 50 people above one hundred years old live in that village. Italian TV viewers saw

Chernikhov's exhibition to be held in Paris

In Paris, an exhibition of one of the first Soviet architects, Yakov Chernikhov (1889-1951) is to open at the Georges Pompidou Centre in early November.

At present, there is a growing interest in the West in the art of first Soviet architects, such as the Vesnin brothers, Konstantin Melnikov and Yakov Chernikhov. In the short list of great architectural fanciers Chernikhov's name occupies a special place, our correspondent was told by Francois Buhardt, head of the Industrial design department where the exhibition has been accommodated. As an architect, a graphic artist, a teacher and a genuinely revolutionary romanticist in art, Yakov Chernikhov breathed life into architecture of the new industrial era. His fantasies have become a symbol of innovation in contemporary architecture. His "architectural fairy tales", even such things as factory stacks, are works of art.

The heritage left by the interesting architect consists of more than fifty major architectural works, methodology, and graphic art, as well as more than 17 thousand graphic and design works in most diverse genres of architecture and graphics.

The exhibition will feature 190 original works which the architect made in various cycles, such as "The Fundamentals of Modern Architecture", "The Art of Drawing", "Architectural Fantasies", "Architectural Romanticism", and others.

Alexander LUKANIN

many of them on TV screens. They were decorated with medals and orders since all of them are war and labour veterans. Even now the old-livers don't stay aside of economic activities, they continue to vigorously participate in activities in their native village.

To increase the number of long-livers on Earth we need peace, said Kucha Tyanba addressing Italian TV audience. The funds now being spent for military purposes could and should be used to ensure happy and long life for our children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

At the same time, growing requirements are made on the technical knowledge and expertise of the working class and peasants, as radical improvements become essential in the training and improvement of skills in the society's main labour force. Today, there are 820 people with a higher and secondary education (complete or incomplete) in every thousand of the country's population. Every year, over forty million people learn new trades and professions, or refresh their skills. However, modern production is oriented towards the forward-looking, highly organized, well-educated worker, and who possesses basically novel technological knowledge and skills.

All this sets forth the task of a serious reconstruction of personal training all the way from secondary and vocational schools to colleges and universities. On the whole, the active social policy of the CPSU fits the detailed theory for accelerating the socio-economic development of the country devised and substantiated by the Party.

VIEWPOINT

CPSU Programme spells out active social policy

Gleb SPIRIDONOV

The new wording of the CPSU Programme, the draft of which is ready for a nationwide discussion, preserves as invariable the Party's social policy based on an all-round concern for man, his work and well-being. The implementation of this policy over the past quarter of a century has dramatically raised the living standards of the Soviet people. Their real incomes have gone up two and a half times. There has been corresponding increase in the consumption of goods and services. More than 250 million people have improved their housing conditions. Society has assumed the upkeep of all those who cannot earn their living. Dynamic impetus has been given to the development of culture, education, and health service. Other social problems have also been solved in a consistent way.

Today, raising the living standards of the Soviet people is becoming an increasingly urgent necessity in the very economic progress of the country and one of the most important prerequisites for accelerating the progress in science and technology and for a rapid growth in production. In view of this, the new wording of the Party Programme pays more attention to social life.

The CPSU proceeds from the fact that the Party must have a strong social policy which would encompass all aspects of human life — from conditions of work and everyday life, health and pastimes to social, class, and national relations.

Over the past two and a half decades, the broad introduction of advanced technologies, automation and mechanized production has resulted in profound changes to workers' jobs. The work done by the bulk of skilled workers is approaching the intellectual work of engineering and technical staff. Yet, a considerable number of industrial workers are still doing manual jobs involving less skill.

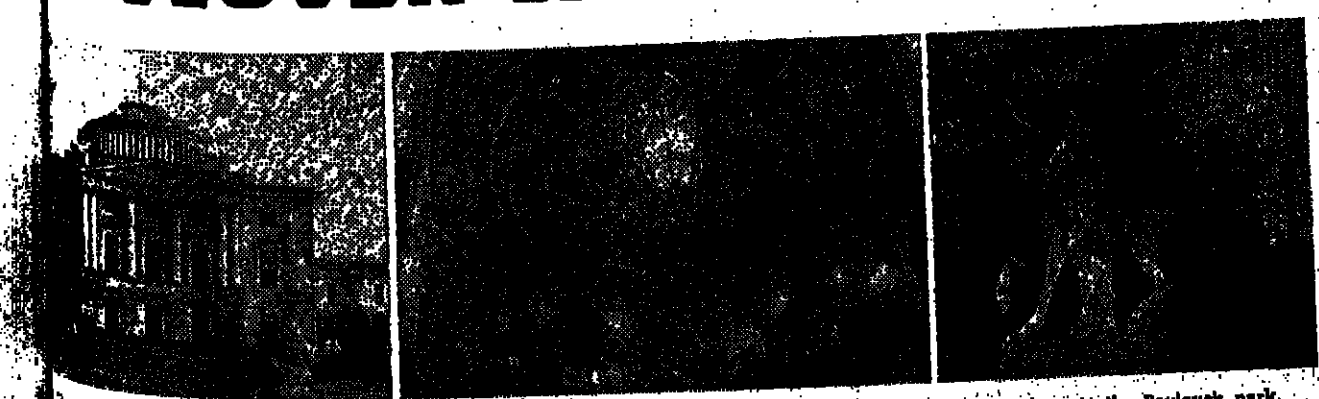
The plans for the socio-economic development in the near future provide for the creation of conditions necessary for highly productive creative work, putting production on a qualitatively new technical basis. Broad introduction of comprehensive automation, robotics, and microelectronics will enable millions of people to work in more favourable conditions with higher efficiency.

At the same time, growing requirements are made on the technical knowledge and expertise of the working class and peasants, as radical improvements become essential in the training and improvement of skills in the society's main labour force. Today, there are 820 people with a higher and secondary education (complete or incomplete) in every thousand of the country's population. Every year, over forty million people learn new trades and professions, or refresh their skills. However, modern production is oriented towards the forward-looking, highly organized, well-educated worker, and who possesses basically novel technological knowledge and skills.

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Places to visit

PAVLOVSK LANDSCAPE PARK



The Grand Palace.

The Grand Hall (400 square metres).

A sculpture in the Pavlovsk park.

This 19th-century Pavlovsk landscape park in the vicinity of Leningrad combines harmoniously with classic principles of park design and a refined taste for the beauty of Russian nature. The town of Pavlovsk, once a summer residence of Emperor Nicholas I, was founded in 1777. It is associated with the architect Charles Cameron, who planned the palace, numerous houses and pavilions in the town.

The most prominent building in the Pavlovsk park is the Grand Palace. It has a remarkable dome supported by 84 columns. The Museum of Pavlovsk is the only suburban building in Leningrad which has been completely restored after World War II.

ENTERTAINMENT

'SCULPTOR AND ITS MUSE'

A young sculptor from Rustavi, Jumbor Jikia, has been awarded the highest prize at an international symposium of sculptors held in Fanano, Italy.

For nine days 19 sculptors from various countries showed their mastery in the town's squares. With many witnesses surrounding them they created real works of art. The crowd of spectators came from various corners of Italy and fulfilled the functions of a jury. People cast ballots in special boxes. The official jury, which consisted of authoritative experts, worked out the results.

"I felt greatly inspired by the fact that I had the Soviet Union behind me," said Jikia. "I also had the flag of my country by my side."

He called his 2-metre-tall work, "Sculptor and Its Muse".

FACTS and EVENTS

Contours, Tallinn, the capital of Soviet Estonia, is the venue for a USSR Violinists Competition. The competition has three stages. Moscow, Leningrad and all constituent republics are represented by 40 musicians. The head of the jury is Viktor Tretyakov, Professor of Moscow Conservatoire.

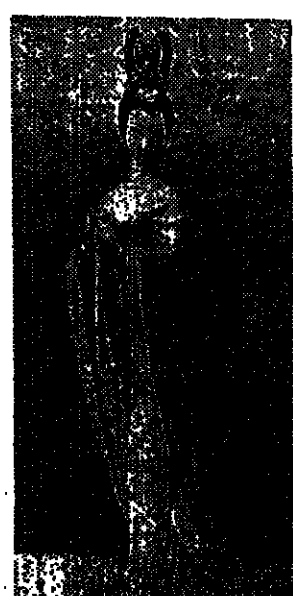
Circus, "Cir-Cuba-85", an international circus festival attended by many performers from the socialist countries, has arrived in Havana. The chief prize was awarded to Soviet wild beast tamer Nikolai Pavlenko. He brought 18 Sumatra tigers for the festival.

Fine arts. Ucha Dzhaparidze, People's Artist of the USSR and member of the USSR Academy of Arts, has presented the Kustel art gallery with one of his most precious items — a painting by great Niko Pirosmanashvili, 40 years ago he bought the work called "A Woman With a Fan" from a private collector and had it restored with the help of restorer Teona Asfeshvili.

CHINESE EXHIBITION



● A bowl (metal and stone).



● A beauty (porcelain).



● Lotus (ivory).

An exhibition of modern Chinese decorative and applied arts now on at the Museum of Oriental Peoples in Moscow consists of 200 items from PRC museums, and each offers an opportunity to see how talented Chinese people are. The flavour is unique, the forms are light and dainty, the feeling for proportion is amazing and the techniques are filigree.

Almost all types of traditional Chinese arts are on view: porcelain and ceramics, ivory, stone, wood and bamboo carvings, chased metal, embroideries, puppets. The ivory ones are wall rugs and lacquered panels. The exhibits come from various parts of

China and cover a wide range of themes. Dominating, however, are birds, flowers and ornamental motifs.

The Moscow museum has one of the richest collections of Chinese art in the country — more than 10,000 items. Each exhibition from China arouses tremendous interest nevertheless. Last year modern Chinese paintings were very well received and commented upon. According to a well-established tradition, an exhibition of Soviet paintings has been opened in Peking and another one, of Russian applied art, will follow suit.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

TAMARA MILASHKINA

Her voice is unique. This concerns both its timbre and range (more than 2.5 octaves). In her last premiere at the Bolshoi — Pietro Mascagni's "Cavalleria rusticana" — she sang a mezzo soprano, part defying established tradition.

The part of Santuzza can be taken up easily by a lyric-dramatic soprano, Milashkina says. I think this gives an opportunity to reveal the lyricism, tenderness and purity of the heroine. I have never sung the part of Santuzza before but she has become as dear to me as Aida and Tosca. I continue working on this part. It is so complex that one has a lot to think about and improve.

Tamara Milashkina was the favourite pupil of Yelena Katuskaya, a famous Soviet singer and teacher of singing who has trained many soloists for the Bolshoi Opera. Milashkina was invited to the Bolshoi before her



Tamara Milashkina as Aida in Verdi's opera by the same name.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

graduation from the Conservatoire in 1958. Her debut was Tatyana in Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" which she coped with beautifully, portraying an innocent dreaming girl at first and then a glittering high society lady. Soon, with a group of Soviet singers, Milashkina left for Milan for further training. She prepared and sang in Italian the parts of Aida, Leonora, partly Tosca, and also Lida in Verdi's "La battaglia di Legnano" which had never been staged in our country before. (Last year it was staged at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow.) When Milashkina sang the part of Lida in Milan she was applauded not only by the audience but also the La Scala orchestra and the world-famous Maria Callas. The director of the Milan Theatre presented Milashkina with Lida's costume.

After her training in Italy Milashkina returned to the Bolshoi Theatre. Here, and in other countries, she has sung with great success many parts from Russian, Western and Soviet repertoire. It is difficult to say which was the best. Her Italian is fascinating, and it seems that Tchaikovsky created it specially for her. Each aria is like a hymn to beauty, nature, love and kindness. Among Milashkina's recent works mention should be made of the extremely difficult part of Desdemona in

Verdi's "Otello" (conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov). In this part Milashkina displays her remarkable gifts as an actress. In her interpretation of Otello's aria "Un ballo in maschera" (conductor Algis Zurauskas) she fascinated the audience with her beautiful femininity. Her aria "Dargomyzhsky's 'The Stone Guest'" is also feminine, gentle, spirited and pure.

Her duet with Alexander Gerasimov, a tenor of extremely beautiful voice, they sang in "The Queen of Spades", "Tosca", "Otello" and "The Stone Guest". They are often invited to sing abroad, especially in Vienna, Vienna's chief love Milashkina. They call her "beautiful Tamara" and "the Italian from Russia".

Tamara Milashkina's life is full of performances, concerts, recordings. This is the same with all famous artists. Now she is busy recording a cycle of Russian songs by Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninov for Radio Moscow. Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sadko" and Verdi's "Otello" for the Melodiya recording company. At the time she is also singing in the opera house. The director of the Bolshoi Theatre, Sergei Bondarchuk, is working on Tchaikovsky's opera "Mazepa" and Milashkina is in the cast.

Margarita ANONIMO

human activity, "on the peak of world civilization".

Our two countries have a long experience of co-operation. Now negotiations are under way on new films dealing with lives of such Yugoslav artists as writers and composers. Nudic, Krizanec and others had rather close contacts with Russia. Co-production. Yugoslav film workers will also touch on modern problems.

Alexander DONOV

WHAT'S ON?

October 29-November 1

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 30, 3 — Double-bill: Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera); Mascagni, "Cavalleria rusticana" (opera). 31 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 1 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 30 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 31 — Double-bill: Rossini, "Bravo, Figaro" (ballet); Bach, "Nine Tunes and Bach" (ballet). 1 — Double-bill: Haydn, "Orpheus and Euridice" (opera); Akutagawa, "Orpheus in Hiroshima" (opera). Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St). 29 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes". 31 — Strauss, "Long Live Waltz".

FILMS

Faith, Hope, Love (Corky Film Studio, USSR). A romantic thriller about a teenager and a veteran and a most dramatic period in the history of this country — the Civil War.

CONCERT HALL

Olympic Sports. 29 (Metro Prospekt Mirn. 29). 30 — Gala concert starring the Rymbayeva from Kazakhstan. 31 — Gala concert starring the Rymbayeva from Kazakhstan. 1 — Gala concert starring the Rymbayeva from Kazakhstan.

SPORTS

Football. Central Stadium. 30 — USSR vs Norway. 31 — USSR vs Norway.

Handball. Central Stadium. 30 — USSR vs Norway. 31 — USSR vs Norway.

Table Tennis. Central Stadium. 30 — USSR vs Norway. 31 — USSR vs Norway.

Badminton. Central Stadium. 30 — USSR vs Norway. 31 — USSR vs Norway.

Volleyball. Central Stadium. 30 — USSR vs Norway. 31 — USSR vs Norway.

BUSINESS

'Let's develop trade' — say Japanese partners

Trade of a number of well-known Japanese firms — major partners of Soviet trade organizations — recently visited Moscow. They expressed their interest in developing trade relations with the USSR. The Japanese firms visited Moscow to discuss the possibility of new major cooperation projects.

On the average, our annual turnover with the USSR is 600-700 million dollars, said the Japanese firms. They expressed their interest in developing trade relations with the USSR. The Japanese firms visited Moscow to discuss the possibility of new major cooperation projects.

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Sober-minded Americans favour trade expansion with the USSR

Donald Kendall, Chairman of PepsiCo Corporation's Board of Directors, said at recent joint Congressional Economic Committee hearings that after 30 years of business contacts with the USSR he is even more convinced now than ever before that expansion of trade with the So-

viet Union answers the highest interests of the USA. Dwayne Andreas, co-chairman of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Archer-Daniels-Midland company, said at the same hearings that trade between the

USSR and USA cannot flourish in a hostile political climate. Until certain changes occur in this climate, he stressed, the general volume of this trade will remain much lower than its potential level could warrant it. In this connection, he pointed out the need to nullify the discriminatory Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the US Foreign Trade Act. The amendment in question, as is known, aims at making the development of trade-economic ties between the USSR and USA dependent on irrelevant issues.

Intourist news

We are satisfied with cooperation

Sandy and sunny beaches on the Baltic Sea coast, tourist camps high in mountains, comfortable resorts, picturesque castles, splendid museums — all this can be seen at displays of the movable exhibition, "Poland — Country of Tourists, Country of Friends", which has opened at the Varshava cinema in Moscow.

Last September an agreement was signed between the Polish Main Committee for Tourism and the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism on the development of tourism between the two countries. In the next five years (1986-1990), says J. J. Malyshevsky, director of the Moscow office of the Polish Main Committee for Tourism, while this year, 25,000 Polish

tourists have already visited the USSR, he goes on, next year this figure will reach 40,000. We are planning to increase the number of Polish tourists visiting the USSR by 15,000 every year.

The Soviet Union provides us with all the possibilities for excellent rest. In summer most Poles arrive to go to the Black Sea shore, to Sochi, Yalta, in autumn and spring interesting visits to Central Asia are arranged, while the "Russian Winter" is celebrated, naturally, in winter. More and more people are willing to go to Siberia and visit its major industrial and cultural centres — Irkutsk and Bratsk.

Today we pay special attention to the development of youth and trade union tourism. This year alone 6,000 young Poles, workers and students, have visited the Soviet Union under an agreement with the Soviet Youth Travel Bureau. They had excellent time of camps and rest homes together with their Soviet counterparts.

Yelena RANGA

Philately

Italy welcomes stamp collections

At the World Philatelic Exhibition Italia-85, now open in Rome, there is a stamp display from Moscow which includes nine collections by members of the All-Union Society of Philatelists. There is also part of the USSR Stamp Collection from the Central Museum of Communications in Leningrad.

The collections, various in subject-matter, are about Soviet peace, industry, agriculture, international cooperation, youth, science, workers, in science and culture.

Several collections are dedicated to the history of Soviet air mail and Russian postal service of the 19th century.